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The Chicago Tribune.

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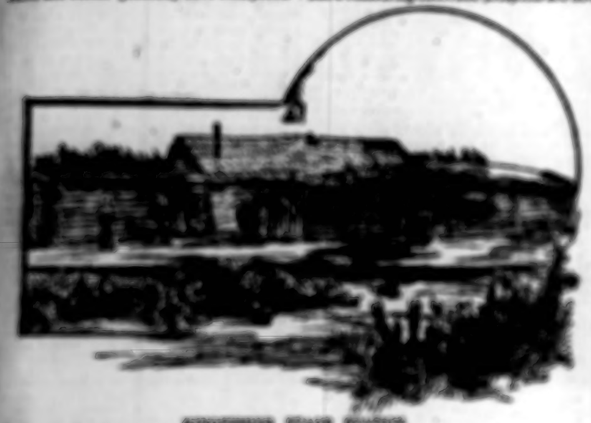
VOLUME XLIX. TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS—("EXTRA CHICAGO")

INTO OKLAHOMA AT LAST.

QUIET SCENES OVER THE LONG-DESIRED PROMISED LAND.



GOVERNOR STONE STATION.

GUTHRIE CITY HALL.

A CHAIN OF SOLDIERS.

A SCENE OF BRILLIANCY.

FASHION AND BEAUTY AT FULL FORCE IN GREAT WAGNER'S GREAT OPERA.

Production by the Metropolitan Opera Company for the First Time in Chicago of the "Nibelungs"—Some Comments on the Appointments—Concerning the Artists—The Figure-Head from the Emperor's Dreadnaught—The Music and the Singers.

Nothing more brilliant has been seen in a theater than was presented last night from the balcony of the Auditorium Opera-House. It was a dazzlingly opera audience. The stage was a bed of roses. The parquet was fragrant with all manner of flowers. Bushels had been sent to the artists, who, as they came on to the stage, were loaded by the audience with great bouquets of roses, while a huge load came on from Cincinnati in addition to those sent from Chicago florists. The diamonds and other gems in the audience were also numerous and of unusual brilliancy.

The occasion was the first presentation of Wagner's "Nibelungen," the prologue of the trilogy, under Anton Seidl, in Chicago. The Wagnerian enthusiast, known to his own, was there. So was the public. The first-night audience, as is the custom, was a critical one, and hardly a true note in the entire production escaped a critical hearing.

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The audience

DEFEAT OF PROHIBITION

VOTERS OF THE BAY STATE DECIDE BY SEVERE MAJORITIES.

The Majority Against the Personal Rule Bill Twice Five Hundred—Defeat of Dallas Dagnette Makes It Less Pleasurable for the Republicans of the Two-Cornered Primaries in Boston Proper, Etc.

Boston, Mass., April 28.—[Special.]—The democratic voters have expressed themselves upon the question of constructing the new canal. That the amendment ought to be adopted was a foregone conclusion, but it could not be known positively what the vote would be. Twenty towns, the latest heard from, have practically determined by the vote cast for governor only by the well organized opponents of the canal. The vote was light, as the opposition to the proposition of the commission was not strong enough to get more than half of the total strength. The vote only in the house counties is as follows: For the canal, about 18,000; against, about 18,000. It appears, a conference of the democratic leaders that Democratic voters as a rule regard constructing the canal simply as an effort of having no time wasted, and because they do not like the scheme, they adhere to the letter. The proposed amendment read as follows:

"The appointment and care of existing canals is to cease as a separate and distinct function, but said canals shall remain open for the use of the people, and the commission shall have charge of the same and of the construction of the new canal, subject to the provisions of this section."

The returns contain many surprises, in both cities. Boston gave a majority of [illegible] against the measure, with 1,000 precincts in the house majority, and that only by a vote of [illegible] more than 1,000 precincts. Cambridge has been a democratic stronghold for the last few years, and they have succeeded in electing the mayor there by a vote of [illegible]. The vote made a majority of 1,000 against the measure. Among the other cities which cast [illegible] majority against it are Fall River, Lowell, Lawrence, Lynn, Springfield, Worcester, Haverhill, Gloucester, Newburyport, Taunton, Chelsea, Everett, Quincy, Malden, Medford, Somerville, Newton, Brookline, Waltham, Watertown, Arlington, Belmont, Winchester, Woburn, Lexington, Concord, Wakefield, Stoneham, Melrose, Saugus, Lynnfield, Peabody, Danvers, Salem, Marblehead, Swampscott, Nahant, Beverly, Manchester, Hamilton, Wenham, Topsfield, Ipswich, Rowley, Newbury, Amesbury, Salisbury, Merrimac, Haverhill, Methuen, Andover, North Andover, Boxford, Georgetown, Groveland, Newbury, Newburyport, West Newbury, Rowley, Ipswich, Essex, Hamilton, Wenham, Manchester, Beverly, Salem, Marblehead, Swampscott, Nahant, Lynn, Saugus, Peabody, Danvers, Lynnfield, Wakefield, Stoneham, Melrose

DR. LORIMER'S GREAT DITCH

HOW THEY WERE RESCUED

FIRST DAY AT MEMPHIS

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1903.

Wheat was easy at 74¢ per cent, cash or cash being firmer. Securities were strong. New York funds were quoted at 25 cents premium. Sterling was unchanged. Wall street was dull.—The Chicago produce markets were dull enough already, and most of them were lately the lowest values reached for the year prospective. On some grains this Saturday ends (1) more lower, (2) per cent which made lower values (3) more lower for May and 1½ cent lower for July, now 1½ cent higher, now 1½ cent lower, now 1½ cents lower, heavy week, and then made practically unchanged.

The stocks of grain in Chicago elevators and afloat last Saturday evening were 6,000,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000,000 bushels of corn, 2,277,000 bushels of oats, 700,000 bushels of rye, and 90,000 bushels of barley. Total, 11,000,000 bushels of all kinds, against 11,000,000 bushels a year ago. For the seven days the inventory of the Chicago Board of Trade shows the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000,000 bushels of corn, 6,000,000 bushels of oats, 1,400,000 bushels of rye, and 900,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding week a week ago by 707,000 in wheat and 1,000,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago the amount 30,000 bushels.

It is said that Chicago has Trust grit to stand two Saturdays more Friday of 5 and next week, and possibly the first of May and the close to the month of November. The reason for this extraordinary act was only to ground on, both in effect, to blast of more than two seasons within the bounds of probability. One of these is a desire to raise the "principle" to the popular confidence to the point of 90¢, a heavy accounting could be performed on a big profit. Can it be possible that a trust of the consequence of such proportions is at last awakening the hands of the men who so long have stolen public opinion to regard as just? Do they now want to transfer their interests into the pockets of the people and let them divide into the correct arithmetic?

A commercial news authority in the East says that "the iron trade is enjoying activity to a certainly expressed condition, with prices close pinned to the lowest on record." The latter part of this information is not commonly considered with a good trade, even the cost of production is considerably lessened and was never before so small as now. But there is an question about the business being improved to an extent which is inconsistent with the claim that orders have already been made for greater activity in various buildings this present time, to any former year. The difference may have lain not in a big progress, but it may had secured the most material to carry out a quarter of their plans there would now be work enough in hand to keep busy most of the furnaces and mills in the country. The men who get up book and other accounts and those who stand ready to accept contracts at big profits may have progress to call this year 10 per cent to the railroad extension of the United States, but the books have not yet been exposed of to the optimists, and for this reason the contracts are to cheapest. If a look of faith on the part of the men who hold the purse-strings should result in not carrying out the deepest natural inflation it will be a good thing for a country which simply has done of it than its managers have had to control. It would be just as easy to turn dirty to the center of the earth compass for the next few years.

A New York paper will locate an organization in the Inter-State Commerce Law for the following in reference to the numerous complaints against the railroad companies which have been sent to the commission by business men in Buffalo: "These most serious have been a more general character in certain cases before Congress and State Governments and undertaken to investigate railroad affairs and of management and against overcharges to see to it that they never occurred." But it is a fact for more than three years of the commission has been in existence, and it is not known that the great mass of the complaints have not reached it yet would by congressional action which the people suffered slightly a few years ago because they have to choose to suffer dissatisfaction. The larger evils are not all suppressed, and perhaps some of the complainants are certainly in privilege and the existence of duties which there are yet losses to the sum of numerous railroad managers. But the fact that they have the complaints at all is itself a sign of great improvement in conditions, as it also suggests a hope of being heard. Previous to three or four years ago the great majority of businessmen who have themselves to be aggrieved by gross discriminations against them utterly declined to talk when questioned about it. The invariable reply was to the effect that their business would suffer still more if certain railroad officers knew that they had furnished the needed information. Thanks to the passage of Wilkinson Call, and partly to the enlightenment of railroad thing, there is previously nothing of this sort. The business entrusted to it itself as Interstate Commerce. It marks a interesting progress which may be compared with that by which the railroad men have fattened from Congress, and the progress dubbed may now reverse the terms, as many of them, without fear of the businessmen and the state. The men who assert of what the country does necessary, proposed in the reform of railroad methods is often biased by religious or dietetic zeal, but the recognition of great abuse gained in the lesser part does not carry with it the time that existing remedies to be them. In this country, it may be said that the business world has only had a glimpse of what is to be achieved by the practice of railroad reform.

A STRIKE PLAN READY TO START THE MINUTE MOVE SAYS.

The first thing the "anarchist dangers" does, before he delivers a parlor to to see that every man belonging to the union which is going out is in the mine. For if there are many outsiders willing to work for lower wages or longer hours than the regular time-keepers or bosses from the regular time-keepers he knows that the movement must be a failure. Therefore his first step is to secure the latest number on the membership and get full data. If he is smart more he collects his lieutenants to lay down their tools and leave the shop or the job.

Then these walking delegates who are on the point of collapse in this city a strike for the eight-hour day and the two hour wages and the same time three days which are at any former competitors of Chicago in the open market of the country? Have they fixed it so that in the cities, towns, and villages, great and small, between the Missouri, the Atlantic, and the Gulf there shall be the same demand, the same hours and the same pay? If they have left some one there to a trust spot in their armor, was a evil out be long before the movement terminates.

They know that if 1,000 union carpenters strike, but there are 2,000 non-union carpenters willing to work, that is the men who will be employed, and the 1,000 will be out of work and vice. So must bricks, or might be, that if any Chicago manufacturer, by giving his hands pay for eight hours' work and keeping the machinery idle for a fifth of the present working time, increases the price of the products of manufacture he will be unable to find a market for them. So must and there an unprofitable price or he will have to quit the business. It is the consistent effort to secure the goods and from the mills, and if the Chicago manufacturer tries to charge the latter enough more to cover the added cost of labor, the consumers, finding that he can buy at the old rates at Kansas City, Grand Rapids, Joliet, Rockford, Aurora, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Detroit, Omaha, or some other place, will give him no further trade. These towns, nothing to the old way and able to furnish goods at the old rates, will get the orders. The manufacturer upon will close, and the workmen must either stay idle or hunt for work in other trade centers.

The "walking delegate" must not forget that it is the man who gives the order who runs the situation, not the one who carries it out. The latter is but a utilitarian who is occupied the moment his charges are too high. The man who gives the order buys where he can buy the cheapest. Fifty years ago that was almost invariably in the city where he lived. Cheap transportation and quick communications, as railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, had not then yet large and small manufacturing centers as rural living. Today, if Chicago prices are not with the men who give the order, he calls or during the Summer by telegraph or telephone a dozen towns, some their rates, and if any were sufficiently low was to a few hours he is very glass within a radius of 50 miles, and then his order there. Unless all plans, therefore, are in the right, your movement is not to remember to any Chicago working on the eight hour day to successfully conquer themselves. It may be left out there will be a rush of orders to it. Capital will flow to them. Rent factories will go up there and workmen flock there. Employing plans, seeing the situation, is a reading, will break down from the eight hour league and go back to more profitable ways. Others will follow suit, and then others, till Chicago is ringed round with brown which was undertaken but by existing the old one hour day, and hours depriving out of her trade, and although of her capital and workmen.

The "walking delegate" must remember that the place which makes articles for the lowest figures gets the contract. He must remember that even years ago when it was great to transport the eight hour day here, occasionally orders to certain branches of business began to wander to other places. Typesetting and engraving and printing did work over to Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana towns. Job printing went to Detroit, Cleveland, Ohio, and even as far east as Boston. The same thing happened with fifty other trade. Now the walking delegate therefore must encourage that nothing of the same kind is to happen when it is over that to secure the eight hour day here? In every case where manufacturers can be done so in the way, therefore, then the men who grasp the job is accepted and may as well have the orders with a Chicago firm. But if scale of office are left vacant, the also must inevitably fall into as in the before.

THE PLANS OF IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.

A week ago the Hungarian emigrants set out in a disorder fash from Liverpool, and in the course of this week they will all be in New York and on a fortnight afterward across the river, a portion of them doubtless coming to Chicago. All of these newcomers who are likened to enjoy the lure of this country and obtain a livelihood by honest labor will be welcome. But even if they come with such intentions they will of course enter into competition with the native and foreign born workmen already here, and will increase the supply of labor, and will there is room for all sharing generously, however poor, and, if they will be reasonably temperate, industrious, and economical, they will find in the United States rather circumstances and better living than they could get in their old homes. The United States did not invite or urge them to come, but it left the doors open, and they are free to become citizens and labor themselves by every honest means. But many here will have preferred high wages, light work, and short hours, or the right to control the people of the country, and the United States does not undertake to do work for them than for the native born citizens.

Unfortunately there is reason to believe a portion of these ten thousand emigrants will not prove a valuable accession to this country, but the most would CLOG, and the cessation of the FLOOD coming this year. Many of them have left their own country for their country's good and become easy victims to give them their care to a the scenes and ill-will which have been expressed sometimes by the Government under which they have lived. Perhaps some of them have been able to get a ticket for less than ten or twelve hundred years, but they will not be long in the United States before they begin to clamor and threaten for an eight-hour day and wages at the rate of $3 a day. They are not unreasonable, and with the larger earnings they can soon in the country they will be able to spend more than ever for lunch. In most countries they will be less efficient and reliable as laborers than many born in the old country, while wages were so low that they had comparatively little to spare for rents. Those who permit the second batch to grow and can have increased wages to help many by, are then they would in Europe are, that is accordingly difficult to get good wages and steady jobs. Unfortunately differences of climate, higher wages, and other causes tend to make the workmen who was a moderate artisan in Europe a hard drudge in the United States, and alarming proportions of the immigrants in the country fail rather in a greatly diminished large both and often become burdens on society. They have increased wages in this connection to which consent of to labor their conditions they charge both wandering density and movement some to the battlefields of the country or to be occupied spring, below them to their former willingness. They are fortunate enough, some "captains" and employers, and discourage all who are the beneficiaries of this country. Immigrants of this character have caused great misfortune and therefore shown no welcome, and that against the.

The symbols taken a the top-most of gaiety in the ships of the United States, and the commonwealth of opposite colleagues of Europe are seen in the ever-among the Southeastern foreign born harbors. The citizens of this country at the high station of living seems to associate the question for hours and the high wages equally unless for the betterment. A day's work at the cheapest kind of work will furnish money enough for a prolonged debauch. Among the settlements from Europe are many worthless and riotous characters, but there are many among who were well but who must have a five stand against corrupted influences a report of their and an outbreak to idleness and poverty. If it were not for the hearty sense of independence and the growth of the great cities after foreigners come to this country there would not be an daily a able to the problems of the successive European migrations to the United States. The great ten cities is bringing 600,000 or 700,000 immigrants every year, and a very large proportion of them go to swell the ranks of the ignorants, lazzaro and worthless victims of poverty and vice.

WHAT PACIFIC OFFICIALS STILL ASSERT.

The following statement appears among the material points in the report of the Union Pacific for the last year:

> The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency, dated Dec. 1, 1902, shows that the amount of the United States bonds deposited to secure circulation and public deposits was $46,000,000, and that the average amount outstanding during the year was $46,000,000. The Government has been receiving interest on these bonds at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and has been paying to the banks 1 per cent per annum on the circulation secured by them, leaving a profit to the Government of 1 per cent per annum on the average amount outstanding during the year, or $460,000. This profit has been increased by the deposit of Government funds in the banks without interest, and by the amount received for the premium on bonds purchased for the sinking fund. The Government has been receiving interest on these bonds at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and has been paying to the banks 1 per cent per annum on the circulation secured by them, leaving a profit to the Government of 1 per cent per annum on the average amount outstanding during the year, or $460,000. This profit has been increased by the deposit of Government funds in the banks without interest, and by the amount received for the premium on bonds purchased for the sinking fund.

The directors also assert confidently that "in order to guard against an increase of the indebtedness of the company to the United States, which now amounts to fifty millions, they have decided to set apart each quarter year from the income of the road a sum of money or an amount of securities sufficient to prevent any further increase of the Government debt." Nothing is said, however, as to provision for the payment of the debt already incurred or as to preserving the value of the property on which the Government has a lien. In fact, the report seems to quite plain that the company does not intend to pay the debt to the Government, but means eventually to submit on the United States a worsened and reduced security, and in the interest will carry on the "sinking" system with extraordinary zeal. The earnings of the property on which the United States has a lien are used to build and acquire branch lines against which the Government can have no claim to secure the payment of the debt. These branch and parallel lines are paid out and mortgaged ahead into a new system which the Government will have to take over, because it will own two of them. The new system will be built with funds previously belonging to the Union Government, but which will not be permitted to reach the Federal Treasury. In the end the Union Pacific stockholders will have a new system to run when and the Government will be left to secure the debt by foreclosure on an enormously depreciated property. The Union Pacific robbery is well going on.

With marvelous complacency the Union Pacific directors declare that it may be safe for an anyone inquiries and are less reluctant than one carries earnings to payment of dividends. Surely the stockholders ought to be satisfied. Their dividends represent no capital actually invested, but were in millions of dollars in dividends have been paid on them. If earnings are now diverted and used in building and securing new lines on which the Government will have no lien it will be a clear gain for the so-called stockholders. They have no original money to contend at the present the control system, as the original shares of stock subscribed were never paid for, and the effort to threaten it to the Government after they have "refined" it has not been received a new system for nothing. Inasmuch as Congress has permitted the Union Pacific company to go on indefinitely, except in a small way by the Thurman bill, for twenty years, it is an absurd thing for it to be interference until the end of voting and gladdening a company. The "company" appears to consist of voting double charges on traffic in order to pay dividends on stocks not paid for that represent nothing, or, in the words of the Board of Directors, hold and apply a system of new lines with money actually earned from patrons of the road to the end to the detriment, and keep wrongfully diverted from the Federal Treasury. Will Congress remain an station in the future as in the past and permit this pandering to go on? The Union Pacific directors evidently think they have nothing to fear from Congress.

MILITARY RULE IN OKLAHOMA.

As a mere matter opinion the sentence of the Commissioner of Indians Services to the effect that Governor Seay ought to act in Oklahoma was probably correct, but Commissioner Hagen was not to that bad policy and he set on grave error upon the Governor in threatening to remove it. Governor Seay is to be criticised in Oklahoma, not because of any excessive authority exercising or permitting such action, but on account of the cowardice of the citizens. Oklahoma has been ripened to settlement without any law being provided for its government, but on the assumption that the people would be law-abiding and would organize a State government as soon as the United States a wrecked

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

INTO OKLAHOMA AT LAST.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

REASONS

Why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is preferable to any other for the cure of Blood Diseases.

Because no poisonous or deleterious ingredients enter into the composition of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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White's Tailor-Made Suits

Have come to stay. They are the best Suits that ever came out of a ready-made factory. We are proud of having the first and only manufacturer of Custom-Made Clothing. White's Tailor-Made Suits, Pants, and Spring Overcoats for Sale.

$20.00
This Number Covers Suits, in Vicuna, Cheviots, or plaids, and Cassimeres, etc.

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Men's Finest Suits Ever Made Suits or Pants for $30.

$22.00
English Serges, Tweeds, and vest Material in Suits for $22.

400, 402, 404—Black Vienna Suits, Single and Double Breasted, in Cheviots, Cassimeres, or U. S. Fancy Worsted Suits. We extend to you the inspection and criticism. Come and be satisfied with us to-day.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.,
Corner State & Madison-sts.

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Barlow's Indigo Blue.

D. S. WILCOXSON, Pres.,
Fifth and Ferry Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

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AFTER GREATER POWERS.

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Invaluable for WOUNDS, BURNS, STINGS, BALLS, BITES, SORE FEET, CHAPPED HANDS, PILES, CHAPPING.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, INFLUENZA, &c., &c.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

DIE WALKURE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—This Week.

ABBOTT

THE BOSTONIANS.

TO-NIGHT | THE MUSKETEERS

SIBERIA.

BARRY and PAT

THE LIVING CHESSBOARD

THE IVY LEAF.

HIS WORK SURVIVES HIM.

[illegible] TO THE JOHN ERICSSON HOSPITAL.

The Old Addition to the Presbyterian Hospital Formally Turned Over—Address of the Newest Member on the Great Subsidiary Abbey—Possible Successors Which Have Entered in the Endowment of the Addition.

[illegible]

THE JOHN ERICSSON HOSPITAL.

[illegible]

THE COURTS OF RECORD.

A GREAT NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF BY AGENT CLERK.

The Regular Assigned Calls for Three Months to Which, on Account of the Great Press of Business, the Court Could Not Reach—Judge McConnell Takes His Seat Upon the Bench [illegible]—Interesting Decisions.

[illegible]

WHAT IS DOING UP IN MILWAUKEE.

Police Captain Accuses Democrats—No Liquor for Christmas.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 22.—[Special.]—Captain of Police Joseph Sampe was to-day [illegible]

GRAIN BY LAKE AND RAIL.

[illegible] OF THE VARIOUS LINES AT BUFFALO.

[illegible]

A DELICATE COMPLIMENT.

"Ah, Miss Smithers, you have a complexion which would make the fortune of the manufacturer of the soap you use, if it could be advertised. Pray, what is the brand?"

"Thanks, archly, Mr. Fishhawk; I never use soap. I use pure, clear water freely, and take a certain resin occasionally which removes the necessity for soap entirely or soap."

The "resin" Miss Smithers mentioned, is a powerful curative as well. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and is the best remedy for "female weakness" known. By fortifying the health, the vigour of youth and the soft, rounded form of the girlish face are preserved years ago when most women are wrinkled and gray from pain and suffering.

WARRANTED. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or price ($1.00) refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

As an invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a nothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and relieving nervous excitability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and hypochondriasm.

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Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. One a dose. Sold by druggists.

The Largest Factory in the World.

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CHOCOLATE MENIER.

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RECEIVER'S SALE.

JOLIET'S MODEL WARDEN.

A. W. BRADLEY OF LEAVENWORTH APPOINTED HIS SUCCESSOR.

A. W. BRADLEY.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

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250 Pieces Scotch Ginghams

(This season's importations), Good Styles, at

20c Per Yard. Worth 25c.

75 Pieces Tennis Flannels,

Very Pretty Styles, at

17c Per Yard. Worth 25c.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

CLOAK DEPT.

WE PLACE ON SALE TODAY

1,000 English Walking Jackets,

Consisting of Wale Cloth, Whip Cords, Cotelarew Diagonals, etc., forming the largest assortment and at the "LOWEST PRICES" ever shown by us.

AS A SPECIAL BARGAIN WE OFFER

500 Imported Stockinette Jackets,

In Tans and Black (with satin-lined sleeves),

At $6.50.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPT.

An Attractive Sale This Week.

EMB. HIGH-NECK CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS,

25c, worth 50c.

Cambric V-Shape Corset Covers, finely embroidered	35c. Worth 65c.
Emb'd and Tucked Drawers, yoke band	
Tucked and Embroidered Gowns, full size and good muslin	50c. Worth 85c.
Embroidered and Tucked Drawers	
French Hand-Embroidered Chemise	75c. Worth $1.25.
French Hand-Embroidered Scalloped Skirts	

Children's Department.

Shirred Muslin Caps, 25c, worth 50c.
Children's Embroidered Muslin Caps, 50c, worth 75c.
Misses' Hand-Embroidered Sun Hats.
Misses' Lace Feathertop Caps.

Extra Inducements Throughout the Dept.

CARSON PIRIE & COMPANY

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FANCY GOODS

FOR HOME DECORATION.

Beautiful Line of Bible, Satchel, Toilet Sets, Plush Scarfs, Plush Covers, Plush Lambrequins, Fancy Baskets.

TODAY

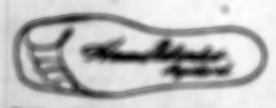
We place on sale the following goods in this attractive Department

FIGURED SILKS, For Fancy Work and Drapery, 58 in. wide, 75c

Silk Drapery Scarfs, Lengths 4½ Yards, 65c

Stamped Linen Tidies, Tray Cloths, Carvers and Scarfs, Hemstitched Hem, 25c

Novelties in Fancy and Art Goods.



"The Popular Judgement"

On the subject of footwear is that the "Hanan" Shoe is the nearest approach to an absolutely perfect Shoe that has yet been made. A "Hanan" Shoe fits, and a correct fit is wine-cradle of the baby.

DE MUTH & CO.,

180 STATE-ST.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHICAGO.

CANCER

WILSON BROS.,

SHIRTS.

Easter

L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Large Buyers.

Our sales on TUESDAY, April 28, of EMBROIDERIES, LACES, and CURTAINS, and on THURSDAY, April 30, of STRAW HATS, will be well worthy your attention, as they embrace DESIRABLE STOCKS of NEW GOODS at YOUR OWN PRICES.

TODAY AT 9:30 A. M.,

DRY GOODS!

A special offer will be made to close

Embroideries, Laces, Curtains, Carpets and Oilcloths.

Wednesday, April 29, 9:30 a. m.,

Boots, Shoes, & Slippers

Including a large line of FINE SHOES, MADE BOOTS from a WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURER.

Thursday, April 30th, 9:30 a. m.,

Straw Goods & Clothing

Special Clearance to close STRAW GOODS of every quality, from Cotton to Rustic, AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

IN BASEMENT

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE

Dinner and Chamber Sets, English White Granite, Porcelain, Blue Willow and Printed Ware, Lamps, Burners, Brackets & Shades, 1,000 Sts. Table Glassware.

Goods packed for country merchants.

Friday, April 31, 9:30 a. m.,

BANKRUPT STOCKS and JOB LOTS

—OF—

MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Fire Underwriters' Sale.

We will sell at public auction on

Thursday, April 30th,

Commencing at 10 a. m.,

139 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO, AT 10 A. M.,

And continuing at 10 a. m.,

200 and 202 Madison-st., Chicago,

By order and for account of Fire Underwriters, the entire salvage of GROCERIES stored in Central Warehouse belonging to

FALKER & STERN,

Consisting of 400 Cases Coffees in Mixed Muslin, White Granite, Loose Teas, and Mixed Ware (Spice and Chamber Sets), &c.

Goods arranged for sale by

SAMUEL HAYS, Manager,
Western Salvage Co. (Limited),
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By FORBES, GUE & CO.

THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,

WE SELL THE

Furniture, Carpets, &c.,

OF TWO LARGE HOUSES,

Moved to our rooms for convenience of sale, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining, Library, Kitchen and Office Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Oilcloths, Mirrors, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Refrigerators, Hall Racks, Hat Trees, Bookcases, Secretaries, Desks, and a general line of Miscellaneous Household Goods.

FORBES, GUE & CO., Auctioneers.

IC

A LA PERSEPHONE

PARIS-MADE

CORSETS,

GUARANTEED STRICTLY

FIRST-CLASS

PERFECT FITTING.

WORMSER, FELLHEIMER & CO.

NEW YORK,

SOLE DEPOSITORS.

FOR SALE BY LEADING DEALERS.

S. S. S.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED BLOOD REMEDY.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

The Muslin Underwear Dept., second floor, is showing Summer Novelties:

Walking Skirts—
Short Skirts—
Gowns—
Drawers—
---Made of China Silk.

Gowns—
Chemise—
Drawers—
---Made of Figured Lawn (For Traveling).

Flannel Gowns—
Flannel Skirts—
---For Steamer Wear.

This department makes a specialty also of *Fine French Underwear*, and quotes, in these imported garments:

Walking Skirts, 65c. $1.00, $1.25, &c.
Short Skirts, $1.50, $1.95, $2.25, &c.
Gowns, 95c, $1.00, $1.25, &c.

—Prices very low when coupled with the fine qualities of these goods.

Misses' French Underwear (2 to 16 years) is shown in the same department.

Fine Hemstitched (very fine) Underwear is also on display.

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

PARLOR FURNITURE

By the largest Parlor Furniture manufacturers in the United States,

R. DEIMEL & BROS.,

331, 333, 335 and 337 Wabash-av.

Owing to extensive alterations in our building on account of the Alley Elevated R. R., the enormous stock of Parlor Furniture in our warerooms must be sold at once. All goods are

Retailed at Our Regular Wholesale Prices.

Everything is marked in Plain Figures. You can save at least 30 PER CENT by buying at wholesale prices. Call and convince yourself.

By ELDRIDGE, FLEISCHMANN & CO.

Grand Closing Sale.

TURKISH RUGS

AT AUCTION

ONLY

Today and Tomorrow,

10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.

EXTRA.

ESPECIAL SALE TONIGHT

8:00 p. m.

Stock Must Be Closed Out Regardless of Value.

MOURAD, FUSHMAN & CO.,

213 Wabash-av.

ELDRIDGE, FLEISCHMANN & CO.

This Tuesday Morning at 10 o'clock

WE SELL AT

420 La Salle-av.,

Rich Parlor Suits, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, and General Household Effects of Private Family.

ELDRIDGE, FLEISCHMANN & CO.

Baby Carriages

By ELDRIDGE, FLEISCHMANN & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale

—OF—

This Tuesday Morning,

Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Printing Outfit, Blacksmith Carpenter, Cooperage Shops, &c., &c.

ELDRIDGE, FLEISCHMANN & CO.

At 1347 Michigan-av.

This Tuesday Morning, 10 o'clock,

Complete Furniture of Residence, nearly new: Plush Parlor Suit, Silk Tidies, Velvet, Moq. and Ax Carpets, Folding Beds, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Lace Drapes, Mirrors, Pictures, Lace Curtains, Rugs, Sewing Machine, Piano, gong Stove, &c.

ELDRIDGE, FLEISCHMANN & CO.

Old English Books.

Catalogue Sale at 1 o'clock This Afternoon,

AT OUR SALESROOMS.

Books on Exhibition This Morning.

ELDRIDGE, FLEISCHMANN & CO.

Free Excursion

—TO—

MERCED,

CALIFORNIA.

All parties who have tickets for sale or wish to purchase the CHEAPEST and BEST ROUND-TRIP EXCURSION and Home Seekers' Ticket to the Pacific Coast can secure them at the office of CHARLES CONKLING, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts., Chicago, Ill. Conklin's Excursion Tickets are the cheapest and best. Tickets good for 60 days. Sale Days 9 to 15, 1885. Inclusive. For full particulars call at the office of CHARLES CONKLING, Agent for the Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

ELDRIDGE, FLEISCHMANN & CO.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1869—TWELVE PAGES.

GETTING READY FOR '72.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS PREPARING TO STRUGGLE FOR THE PRIZE.

Mr. Crawford, and Wilson Maneuvering for the Democratic Presidential Nomination—Pitiful Talk in the Parlors of Keeping Mr. Colfax in Luck and the Contest All Confined to the Background—The Situation in Ohio—Senator Pugh Has a Friendship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—Private letters from New York give an interesting statement of the political scheming going on there among the ambitious men of the Democracy. Mr. Greeley, and Wilson, are not at all disheartening for the Democratic nomination three years hence. Samuel Tilden and other friends of Mr. Seymour are using the old Governor for the same purpose. Mr. Wilson, Lemon, and Crawford are laying plans for the nomination of our present Vice, with Wilson as leader in the most ambitious game of the trio. He wants to succeed Mr. Colfax in December next and make a show of beating Crawford for the Presidency next term. The next game goes to the latest Wilson caterer there, and is a dead sure thing, and has to be, as Grant is getting. Before leaving New York the late Secretary of the Navy said: "I take a city Democrat should go out of office without any friends among the members of the Cabinet. The late President, on the other hand, is due to the party and has the sentiment and support for the energy of the day enable, to do just the reverse, appointing, and letting the Democracy, without a single exception, understand that all the efforts would go to make the Democrat win in making next term for the late President and one of them for Wilson.

Another interesting fragment of gossip is the statement that Wilson opened the ambition of the Senator-at-Large, General Pierce, to a collection. Pierce broke the news to me not to get into a struggle for Chairman, and get elected to the Senate. Wilson replied that he was not going to be Chairman, but would be elected Senator against Conkling, and would be Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and bring the Presidency to Massachusetts. Pierce then went to Washington and began his letter. The Democratic Senators of Nothing to Wilson, and Wilson's close friends

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Company.

FOR SALE.

SOUR LAKE, TEXAS.

To Capitalists!

FOR SALE!
SEA GIRT AND SPRING LAKE.

FOR RENT.

Large Front Office,

Building 95 Dearborn-st.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
London, England.
ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
Amsterdam, Holland.

Walker & Wrenn,
Stock Brokers,

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5%

MONEY TO LOAN

LOANS,
5%—Building Loans—6%

5%—5½%—6%

6% NET

KNOTT & LEWIS.

MORTGAGES

KNOTT & LEWIS.

MONEY TO LOAN

BUILDING LOANS.

BUSINESS.

The State Line

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

GOODRICH STEAMERS

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Great Rock Island Route.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL